GLEANINGS FROM THE MUSE. MY FIRST CLIEST.

John Smith, a young attorney, just admitted to the nn and angacious as-as young attorney own of deep abstraction held the seizin of

it of contemplation of the rule in Shelley's ours, some good men and true of the body of the unty did on their oath report, retofore, to-wit: upon the second day of

May, 1877, about the hour of noon, in the county and state aforesaid, one Joseph Scroggs, late of said county, did then and there feloniously take, steal and carry away

il and carry away horse, of the value of fifty dollars, more or ame then and there being of the property, goods and chattels of one Hozekiah Hess); ry to the statute in such case expressly made provided; and against the peace and digulty o the state wherein the venue had been laid.

The prisoner, Joseph Scrogs, was then arraigned upon this charge,

And plead not guilty, and of this he threw himself upon the country at large;

And said Joseph being poor, the Court did graciously annual.

appoint mith to defend him—much on the same principle that obtains in every charity hospital, where a young medical student is often set to rectify a serious injury to an organ or a joint. sses seemed prejudiced against poor Mr.

And Scrogss
And the district attorney made a thrilling speech, in
which he told the jury that if they didn't find
for the state he reckoned he'd have to "walk
their logs;"
Then Mr. Smith arose and made his speech for the defense, rein he quoted Shakspeare, Blackstone, Chitty, Archbold, Joaquin Miller, Story, Kent, Tup-per, Smedes and Marshall, and many other writers, and everybody said they "never heered sich a bust of eloquence."

And he said: "On this hypotheses, my client mus Free;

Again, on this hypothesis, it's morally inmaible that he could be guilty, don't you

"Then, on this hypothesis, you really can't And so on, with forty-six more hypothesis, upor none of which Mr. Smith ably demonstrates

But the jury, never stirring from the box wherein they sat,

Beturned a verdict of "guilty;" and his honor straightway sentenced Scroges to a three-year term in the penitentiary, and a heavy fine, and the costs on top of that;

And the prisoner, in wild delight, got up and danced and sung;

And when they asked him the reason of this strange behavor, he said; "It's because I got off so easy—for if there'd ha' been a few more of them darned hypothesises, I should certainly have been hung!"

em darned hypothesises, I should certain cre been hung!"

-Midsummer Holiday Scribner.

OUR STORY TELLER. A PRACTICAL JOKER.

There lived in a village not far from There lived in a village not far from New York City a gentleman, by name Benjamin Top, who thought there was nothing in life to equal a good joke. He owned a small store, and kept almost every article of domestic and agricultural use, and was thereby pretty well acquainted with all the townspeople, as they were likewise well acquainted with him. Too had played so wany nim. Mr. Top had played so many branks on the people around him that he would have made enemies but for

his constant good humor, and his ability to soothe the parties he had irritated almost beyond the power of endurance. The first of April was Mr. Top's espel delight, and that was a smart child who could enter his store on that day out being made the victim of so trick; so that from morn till night of the first day of April his face was on a broad grin, and it happened that all those who sought to catch him had the

A few years ago, as the first of April "Our friend Scroggins is a wit," said proached, our merry friend looked he, "but he will find me too wide awake and to see who would be a fitting

as early as possible at Messrs. S. & B. —

No. — Wall Street, New York, where you will hear something to your advantage.

Then folding and directing the letter,

Then folding and directing the letter,

he snapped his fingers with childish delight.
"I'll send him to New York on a fool's

errand," said he, "and have a good laugh at his expense."

Dr. Scroggins, the subject of this heartless joke, was a bachelor about forty years of age; he had been living in the village only six months, and had thus far gotten only a very small prac-tice; not that he lacked ability, but he was awkward in his person, and in his was awkward in his person, and in his manners not very prepossessing, and being shy and reserved in his disposition, was but little fitted to push his way into society. He seemed to be very poor, for he rented a small office, supplied himself with the simplest fare, and his lounge at night acted as his bed.

The first day of April arose bright and allows. De Secretary who was a safe.

clear; Dr. Scroggins, who was an early riser, prepared his simple breakfast, and after partaking of it and arranging his office, took his seat to await expected calls for consultation, or to request attention on some suffering invalid. But no such calls were made, and the doctor sighed heavily under the pressure of dis-

appointment.

"What can hinder my progress? I understand my profession," he said; "in not a single instance have I failed to give relief when called to the bed of ering. Ah, me! If I only had my self to care for, I would be content to live on bread and water till I could gain the confidence of the people. But you, my poor sister, who have already drank deep of the cup of sorrow, must have more added to it. And what can I do? more added to it. And what can I do? Nothing!" The doctor pulled a letter out of his

pocket and read: "I would not trouble you, my dear, kind brother," wrote his sister, "knowing, as I do, how poor your prospects are, and how patiently you are trying to wait for practice, did not want so press on me and my child. If you can spare ever so little-it will come as a blessing, for my extremity is very

Just as this time the letter-carrier stopped and handed the doctor a letter; he opened and looked at it in perfect amazement, and read it over the second

'Something to my advantage! What can it be?" said he. "Dear sister, should there be anything good in store for me how freely will I share it with you and your darling Emma! Surely the good God has heard and answered

my prayer."
The doctor, who had little preparatio to make, started for the city, and Top who was on the lookout for him, could scarcely hide his exultation at sending off an inoffensive man who could barely support himself, on a needless errand of expense and trouble.

The doctor, as he wended his way to the city, was so fully possessed with the idea that some old relative (for he had several) had died and left him a fortune, that he had in imagination made various dispositions of it before he had arrived at the end of his journey. "Can I see one of the gentlemen be

longing to the firm?" asked the doctor, entering the store of S. & B. There is Mr. S.," said the individual

addressed, referring him to a middle-aged but benevolent-looking man. The doctor bowed to S. and said:

My name is Dr. Scroggins. Mr. S. bowed in return, remarking:

Will you walk in and take a chair, Both gentlemen sat down. About Mr. S. there was an air of expentancy, which the doctor did not fail to notice. "My name is Dr. Scroggins," said he, repeating his first introduction.

'I am glad to see you, doctor," said Mr. S., bowing again.
"I received a letter from your house,

mething to communicate which would be to my advantage." 'There must be some mistake," said

Mr. S.; "no such a letter has emanated from us." "Are you sure?" asked the victim turning pale, and handing Mr. S. the

After looking over it, he said:
"There is no truth in this letter; I am sorry to say that you have been made the victim of an idle and reprehensible jest; to-day, you are aware, is the first of

April."
"Is it possible!" said the doctor, clasping his hands. "Who could have been so unkind, so heartless and cruel?" "Is it, then, a very great disappoint-ment?" asked the kind-hearted merchant,

struck with the doctor's manner; and by a few but adroit questions he soon found out more of his history than he intended o communicate; he discovered also that he was the son of one his earliest friends Would you be willing to take the position of resident physician at the — Hospital?" finally asked Mr. S. "To one in my position," said he such a place would be most desirable but I do not suppose I could obtain it.

"Why not?" " I am a stranger here." "Can you bring me testimonials of professional ability?" "I can-and testimonials of the high-

est order Bring them to me, Doctor, at the earliest possible moment. I suppose you are a man of family?"

"That may be an objection. A furnished house is provided for a physician, and a man of family is preferred."

"I have a widowed sister who would

most gladly join me."
"That will do just as well. Bring
your testimonials as soon as possible. I think your April-fool letter has turned out something to your advantage, after all," laughed Mr. Affairs turned out to the satisfaction

of both the doctor and the kind-hearted merchant. In less than a month he found himself and sister settled in comfortable quarters, with a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum; moreover, for certain duties required of her at the hospital, his sister received two hundred dollars per year in addi-

Mr. Top, in the meantime, looked in vain for the doctor's return, and thought that the mortification of being made an April fool, and the fear of being laughed at, kept him away.
"Where is Dr. Scroggins?" he in

quired of one and another.

But no one had seen him. Finall he told his friends that he had sent hir to New York on a fool's errand, the first day of April, and he was, no doubt ashamed to come back.

"Look out for next April," said they, the doctor will be even with you "It will take a brighter genius than

Mr. Benjamin Top — Dear Sir: If you will call at Messrs. W. & H.'s, No. — Wall Street, New York, you may hear of something to your advantage.

to be caught in his trap. Catch me subject for a joke.

"I must have a first-rate one this time," said he to himself. "Who shall it be? Let me think; ah! I have it—Dr.

Spronging was it shall be her before the said he don't!"

it be? Let me think; ah! I have it—Dr.

Scroggins; yes; it shall be he. What shall I send—a love letter? No; he looks too woe-begone for that."

After considering a while, Top drew the pen and ink near him and wrote as follows:

But still the idea haunted him that he might be losing something by not heeding the letter, and that damped in some degree the pleasure he experienced in having been too sharp for the doctor.

Five or six months afterward Top, heing in the city on business, happened DR. SCROGGINS-DEAR SIR: Please call being in the city on business, happene

a capital joke on somebody. I am well. And how are you, Mr.

doctor.

"You didn't succeed in getting me to the city on a fool's errand. "I don't understand you, Mr. Top, said the doctor, gravely.
"W. & H.'s, Wall Street—something

to my advantage."
The doctor looked puzzled. "You needn't look so innocent, Doctor; I sent you to New York in April, eighteen months ago, and it is but nat-ural that you should wish to pay me in my own coin. But I was too wide awake for you to catch me." 'You are certainly too wide awake for

me now. Will you please explain your-self?" said Doctor Scroggins. "April before last you received a let ter to the effect that if you would call at Wall Street you would hear something

to your advantage. I did," replied the doctor. " Well ?"

"I called accordingly and did hear something to my advantage."

"What?" Top looked very much surprised and disappointed at the same time. "And you did not write me a

"Good morning, Doctor," said Mr. Top.

The two gentlemen bowed stiffly and

parted. Top felt very uncomfortable. He finally decided to call at the place referred to in his letter. Thinking it might still be an April-fool trick, he made a few purchases for his store and gave his name. gave his name.
"Benjamin Top," said the person with whom he was dealing, "do you re-

ide in the city?" Top told him the name of the village in which he lived. Did you ever receive a letter from this hou

"I did; but as it was dated the first of April, I thought it was an Aprilfool trick, and never replied to it." "Far from it," answered the man. An old gentleman from Ohio came here about that time, and said he had a prother living in this State, and he was n search of him or his children. We eard that a gentleman by the name of Benjamin Top lived in your village, and dropped him a line; but as no answer came, we thought the information must

be incorrect." "Where is he now?" asked Mr. Top. "Dead. Your sister, Mrs. Jessup, who resides near this city, answered the letter we wrote her in person. She took him home with her, and a short time afthe whole of his property, amounting to fifteen thousand dollars."

'He was my uncle," said Top. "Then, by not attending to our letter you are the loser of at least one-half of

this property." hundreds of thousands a year. At least
Top went home a sadder man than he four hundred thousand slaves are annugenerosity, for she was a widow, and when poor, with five children depending headed by the King of the Belgians desire kindness and neglect, and there was lit- country

chagrin that never afterward was he known to send an April-fool letter, or to play a trick on one of his friends.

The New Minister's First Call and What of It.

Rev. Jerome H. Benson is a young man, a minister of great promise, and s greatly beloved by the members of his flock. But he is a very bashful young man, and it is quite a cross for him make pastoral calls and get acquainted with the people of the congregation. He has lived in Burlington only eight weeks. A few days ago he fixed himself up and went to call at the residence of Mrs. Jasper L. Blasingby, on West Hill, who is very stylish, and has four lovely daughters, and young Mr. Benson was accordingly more than usually nervous and embarrassed, and when he got to the house and entered the parlor door and saw company, two young gentlement visiting two of the Misses Blasingby. his wits immediately went wool gather

ward it she made a second effort to capture his hat, and after some feeble resistance by the young minister she succeeded. And then that man, thoroughly demoralized by the loss of his hat, made a wavering advance toward the easy chair, and then, impelled by the thought that he was selfishly taking the most comfortable chair in the room, he swerved aside and headed for an inviting looking straight-backed chair that stood against the wall. Mrs. Blasingby, re-turning from the hat-rack in the hall, divined his attention, and bore down upon him for the purpose of getting him anchored in the easy chair. But the young minister had the weather gauge, and the more she bowed and flourished and said, "Oh, do take this easy chair, Mr. Benson," the more steam he put on, and the nearer he worked to the straightback chair. He reached it. He caught hold of the back to lift it from the wall, and the back came out in his hand like a there, very gracefully holding the chair-back in his hand, listening to Mrs. Blas-Blasingby was now begging him to leave it alone and sit down in the easy chair. His face was so hot and red he couldn't hear a word she said, and in desperation he set the back on the chair, leaned it against the wall, and picked up the chair bodily and started across the room with it without any particular intention, and followed by a trail of chairback, legs and stray springs that dotted the carpet like the track of a tornado. He doesn't know to this day how Mrs. Blasingby got "It will take a brighter genius that he is to fool me," replied Top.

The first day of April came around again, and Mr. Top expected certainly to hear from Dr. Scroggins, who, he thought, could never forgive him. Sure thought, could never forgive him. Sure thought, he received a letter from New was covered by a jaunty little hat of dove was covered by a jaunty little the chair away from him. He can only up at one side, and decorated with a pearl buckle and a long drooping plume, all of which he had often admired on the youngest Miss Blasingby. His peculiar appearance and evident mental distress when he was met in this guise by his senior descon gave rise to the rumors that he was intoxicated, which were, however, so well explained at the church meeting last evening that Mr. Benson was unanimously requested to withdraw his resig-nation. This, we are sorry to learn he steadfastly refused to do, and it is under-

Get Out of Dobt

[Burnl New Yorker.] Advices from nearly every State in the nion assure us of grasping the hand of the physician and smiling one of the smiles peculiar to his face when he felt thathe had played for farm produce are, as a rule, considerably higher than during ordinary years, in which the harvest has been Top," asked the doctor.

"First-rate," replied he, with irrepressible glee. "You wasn't sharp enough last April, Doctor."

"What do you mean?" asked the ever, is likely to prevent this customary effect, during the present year. Of the supply of grain needed by Great Britain and other countries which do not raise enough for self-support, a large proportion has, in past years, been furnished by the South of Russsia. The ports on the Black Sea, whence this was exported, are now blockaded by the Turkish fleet, and supplies from this source can no

longer reach the customary market. The demands on this country are sure, therefore, to be much larger than usual, and however abundant our crops, this cause will probably keep up prices until the close of the war. It would be highly unsafe, however, for farmers to speculate on a long continuance of this, and consequently to hold back their produce in expectation of higher prices. The tendency of modern warfare is to a brief, vigorous campaign or two, and an early peace and immediately on the cessation of the present hostilities the prices of our cere-

als are certain to fall. The only safe course, therefore, is to sell at once, at a fair figure, and leave to others the uncertainties and risks of similar one last April?"

"I am above such cold-hearted cruclety, sir," said the doctor, in a tone that marked his real feelings. "The person who could do such a thing must have something bad about his character, have something to do with something to do with the last few years, forced upon them, in the last few years, forced upon them, in the last few years, forced upon them, shall not be forgotten on the advent of better times. Above all things, the first use every man should make of returning prosperity is to get rid of indebtedness. It is the boast of the American farmer that his position is one of the most independent in the country, but this vaunt can never be truthfully uttered

by those in debt. This is the modern form of the Old Man of the Sea which never allows rest or comfort to the wretch who trudges under its weight. Its pressure, too, is soon likely to grow heavier, on account of the contraction of the currency cer-tain to result from the approaching return to specie payment, and on this account alone, if on no other, prompt measures should be taken by every measures should be taken by every sensible man to clear off all forms of indebtedness at the earliest possible mo-

ment. The Interior of Africa. Those who have attained maturity

nay recollect seeing upon maps of Africa a large space in the center indicating a land unknown. Of late years exorers have pierced its mysteries and coertained that this region of great material lakes is one of the most ascertained equatorial lakes is one populous and fertile on the earth, and that an immense plateau, among the mountains crowned with eternal snow is watered by the great streams proceedter arriving there he died, leaving her ing from them, and offers climates of variious degrees of temperature. This inviting land is, however, the abode of sav ages, who are at perpetual war with each other, and who mutually cause a destruction of human life, computed at hundreds of thousands a year. At least was when he left it. He knew that it ally captured there, for use upon the would be in vain to appeal to his sister's continent, or for shipment elsewhere. upon her, he had treated her with un- to commence the civilization of the by establishing stations tle likelihood of her sharing her good scientific observations and for the use fortune with him.

Top was, after all, the April fool; and protection of travelers; and branches of the association have been formed in several European countries.

TOPICS FOR THE FARM.

only \$650,000 per annum, the remainder of the vast quantity consumed throughout the empire, having been manufactured from best remainder of the vast quantity consumed through the packing away of woollens and furs. These are tured from beet roots. During the same period the United States with a popula-tion of thirty-eight millions, and a large domestic production of cane sugar, has sent out of the country, every year, an brown paper over this almost invisible average of \$200,000,000 to pay for her line when the barrel is packed. Sell your importations of foreign sugar. Were manufactories of beet-root sugar estabished throughout those districts favorable to the culture of these roots, as shoe when a horse is trotting is the effect shoe when a horse is trotting. This regions in Europe, this vast sum might annually be kept at home to enrich the enterprising manufacturers, their numerous workmen, and a multitude of farmers who would find a profitable market for their roots at the factories, Mrs. Blasingby bowed him into the parlor, grandly introduced him to the young men and waved him to-young men and waved him to-shall be content with a moderate certain interest. and for other produce, among the opera-tives. The thing has been a success elsewhere and must be here, when capital

and have driven out the native kinds, as foreign weeds have superseded the indigenous. The insects that work upon the currant bushes are two moths under in a calico dress is washed carelessly, loose tooth. For a brief second he stood there, yery gracefully holding the chair- stems and branches of the bush, where be washed ever after like other colored back in his hand, listening to Mrs. Blasing by hurried explanations about the and destroyed. The saw-fly is of children, and then attempted to put the chairback where it belonged. He didn't utceed very well, for the back weak in May, finds the leaves ready, and lays chairback where it belonged. The didn't utceed very well, for the back weak-ened on itself as he fumbled with it, and about a hundred eggson the under side about a hundred eggson the under side along the principal veins, where they can be seen by turning up the leaves, which should be gathered and burned. This is the easiest method of destroying the insect. If the eggs are allowed to hatch, the worms immediately begin eating the leaves, at first making little holes, which they soon enlarge, afterwards eat-ing the edges, then going to other leaves. The worms should be gathered and destroyed. When they have finished eating they go into the ground and form a cocoon near the surface, or under the leaves. These are the most important enemies of our currants and goosebe although others are known which do, at times, very severe harm to the bushes.

Oats vs. Corn for Live Stock .-- Concerning this subject, Dr. Janes, the Com-missioner of Agriculture of Georgia, writes as follows: Taking into consideration the cost of production, the chemical analysis and the comparative freedom from stealage, oats are cheaper as stock food than corn. One bushel, or fifty-six pounds of corn costs fifty-eight cents, while one bushel, or thirty-two pounds of oats, costs twenty-nine cents, making a difference of thirteen cents in the cost of one hundred pounds of the two. Chemical analysis shows that oats contain twelve per cent. of albuminoids or flesh and muscle-producing principle, while corn contains ten per cent. It will thus be seen that for work animals, oats are more valuable than corn as food stood that he has accepted a chaplaincy are more valuable than corn as food when equal weights are used. Consider now, that one hundred pounds of oats cost thirteen cents less than one hundred pound, of corn, and the case stands de-

pound, of corn, and the case stands de-cidedly in favor of oats for work stock. In fat-producing proprieties, corn has seven per cent., oats six per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that when equal weights only are compared, corn has the advantage as a fat-producer. But taking the cost in consideration, there is no choice in this respect. Another decided advantage of oats for our climate, and esecially for summer use, is, that while hey supply more muscle, they are less heating and more invigorating to the work animal consuming them. Still another anvantage is freedom from rot-ten grain and weevil, which frequently cause corn to injure stock. Still another item in favor of oats is that freedmen do not eat them, nor can they so rapidly sell them when stolen. This corresponds with the fact that ninety-six per cent. of the correspondents report cannot be raised on bought supplies Eighty-four per cent. say that cotton car be raised at a profit at present prices on supplies made at home. This is readily understood, in view of the fact that bought corn and oats cost from two to three times as much as home-made; that as reported by correspondents, only forty-seven per cent. of a home supply of pork is raised in the State, and that, while it costs an average of sixty dollars per head to raise a horse or a mule on the farm, \$1,000,000 were expended last season in their purchase from droves, at an average cost per head of more than twice the cost of raising them. Notwithstanding this enormous annual outlay in horses and mules, and the fac that it costs only sixty dollars to raise them to three-year-old, only six thousand and thirty-three are reported annually foaled in the State.

DOMESTIC HINTS.

Summer Mince Pice .- Four crackers one and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of cider, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one cup of chopped raisins one-half cup of currants, two eggs well beaten and stirred in, the last thing spice to the taste.

To Keep Lemons Fresh .- Lemons may be kept sweet and fresh for weeks placing them in a clean, tight cask and covering with water. Keep in a cool place and change the water every other day. To those living where it is not always convenient to procure fresh lemons the above is worth remembering.

Remedy for Poison Ivy. - Dissolve sugar of lead—a bit the size of a hazelnut-in half a teacup of sweet milk or warm water. Apply as warm as can be easily borne with a soft, linty piece of linen rag. Three or four applications are sufficient to effect a cure. If the poison is on the face nearing the eyes or mouth, this astringent wash may be constantly applied. It is a marvelous cure, and by vatching closely one can see the fevered blisters turn from white to yellow during the application. This remedy for ivy poison should prevent a great deal of suffering. It is well where a member of a family is easily poisoned to keep sugar of lead in the house all the time. Let it found the moment it is wanted. Keep it well wrapped up, that it may not lose its

strength FARM AND HOME BREVITIES.

To prevent meat from scorching in the ven during the roasting process, simply keep a basin or cup of water in the oven The steam generated not only prevents scorching, but makes the meat cook

tin does, while it does more work in the gular formation would now have been same time than curry-comb and brush about five inches long." put together.

seamless and regarded as moth-proof. The head, which fits down snugly, is the only camphor and ruin the drug stores. The clicking noise caused by the toe of the hind shoe striking the heel of the fore

thickly as they are to-day in similar of what is known as over-reaching. This may be prevented by lengthening the toes of the hind shoes, and shortening those of the fore ones, enabling the horse to lift the fore foot a little quicker, and slightly retarding the hind feet; but it is enough to clear the fore foot. A very small fraction of a second, probably a hundreth part of one, will be sufficient gain of time to prevent the contact.

To persuade a cow to give down her milk against her will is a difficult and Insects.—E. R. Elliott writes: Touching insects, the statement was at one time made that 200,000 species were known, and that we have 30,000 in this country, but only about 2,000 are so injurious as to be of importance. Most of will have the staffert The use of will have the best affect. The use of will have the best affect. our destructive insects are from Europe will have the best effect. The use of

names of Egeria tipuliformis and Ellopia starched stiff, sunned a day or two, and ribearia, one other a beetle, Psenocerus half ironed, it is not a very comely sight. Supernolatus. This beetle, with the first named moth, consume the cores of the stems, often killing them. The best on the wrong side so that it will not shine. way to destroy them is to cut away the it will look like a new dress for a long stems on the currants that are injured and burn them, for there the chrysalides cambrics fade when washed in the usual are nested. The other or fourth insect is a saw-fly, Nematus ventricosus, which, with the second named moth or caterpillar, produces what we know as the "measur-colors will be set so that they will al-

But if quickly dried in the shade, very thinly and evenly starched, and ironed on the wrong side so that it will not shine, it will look like a new dress for a long time. Many pretty blue prints and cambrics fade when washed in the usual way. If they are washed the first time in strong salt and water, or water to which a little beef's gall is added, the colors will be set so that they will always be as handsome as at first, and can be washed ever after like other colored goods.

Hung to a Pine Tree and Honored with an Epitaph.

10 maha Herald.]

When we came to Rapid City (Dak.) everything seemed quiet and peaceful, but upon the ridge, a mile west of the town, near a large pine tree, were the bodies of three young men with ghastly, blackened faces turned upward toward the clear blue sky, the ropes dangling from the limbs of the pine tree and the deep cuts in their necks showing but too plainly how they died. During the day (the 29th) two or three men went out miles out, by people whom they supposed to be Indians, judging by the way they rode their horses. Being with an ox-team, the men left it and ran for the woods, and by taking a circuitous route. miles out, by people whom they supposed to be Indians, judging by the way they rode their horses. Being with an ox-team, the men left it and ran for the woods, and by taking a circuitous route came into Rapid nearly scared to death. A party of fifteen well-armed men immediately started out and found, seven or eight miles out, three white men askeep, with four horses picketed near them. They surrounded them, covered them with their rifles and awoke them. They were taken to town, and when examined confessed that the horses were stolen at Crook. They were placed in a log cabin for the night, but about three o'clock in the morning a band of twenty vigilants took them out, and when the people of the town arose there they were langing dead, in plain sight of town. They were buried last evening. The following is to be their epitaph:

A. J. Allen, Louis Curry, Jiss. Hall. Aged 35 years. Aged 29 years. Aged 19 years. Horse thieves, they have till deed.

Here lies the body of Curry, Allen and Hall, Like other thieves, they have till deed.

Here lies the body of Curry, Allen and Hall, Like other thieves, they have till deed.

Here lies the body of Curry, Allen and Hall, Like other thieves, they have till deed.

Then be a little cautious how you gobble horses your cup: We're bound to stop this business, or hang you to a man,
For we've hemp and hands enough in town to
swing the whole clan.

Dinner Table Hints. When taking a lady down do not ask if she is "peckish" or "sharp-set."

Do not say, "I hope they will give us a good tuck-out!"

When you are seated keep calm, whatever there is for dinner. Soup must not be chewed, you must swallow it whole. Never hammer with your feet for the

next course or shout " waiter!" When anything nice is put on the table, do not chuckle nor rub your chest. When the entrees come round, make a free choice, but don't pocket. Never take more than four helps of

mything. Do not sponge your gravy with your bread and squeeze it down your throat; it has an uneducated look. Never speak with your mouth full; first, because its vulgar, and secondly because you can't. If you feel uncomfortable symptoms

arising from repletion you must dissem-ble; do not call for brandy and peppermint drops. If your fair neighbor asks what is the matter with you, hasten to assure her that it's not catching. Crack nuts for your hostess-if your

teeth are good.

Do not say "I'm chock full!" when dinner is over; it has a foreign air about Before joining the ladies wash your hands in the bowl provided for the pur-pose; you should not call for soap or bath towels.

A Railway Train Struck by Lightning. An incident of a recent thunderstorm, as noticed by a passenger on a train on the New York Midland Rail-road, is thus described by the Middletown Press: The train was in the vi-cinity of Walton. The storm was terrific. Crash after crash of thunder, with blinding lightning, accompanied by a deluge of rain and hail, followed them. At one time the train seemed to be enveloped in a sheet of electrical fire. A fearful crash preceded, and instantly the engine was in a volume of electricity; balls of fire encircled the driving wheels as they revolved with lightning rapidity. Engineer Sanford beheld the phenomenon with wonder and awe, and supposing that the end of all things was at hand, involuntarily shut off the steam. Nearly every person on the train experienced a severe shock. A large tree by the track was shattered. The shock lasted but a moment. When satisfied that nothing had been injured, the engineer started the iron horse on with a loud whistle toward

Norwich. Persons who know something of the thrift of corns may possibly believe this story of a man who lives at Ridgeville, be labeled and kept where it can be Indiana: "He was afflicted with erysipe las in the face some years ago. Gradually it settled in his nose, which became hardened at the point. At first it felt like a hard pimple. Gradually it developed into a horny substance like : rooster's spur, and finally projected itself into a well-defined horn. As it grew it became annoying from its length, curtail its dimensions, he began to whittle it down with a sharp knife, and finding it painless, he continued the whittling process, keeping the cornuary develop-The best thing to clean a horse with is ment down to perhaps a half inch in a broom-corn scrubbing brush. It never length. The man says he presumes that can scratch his legs, as the curry-comb of if he had not whittled it down, this sin

Mats and screens intended for the pro-WHY is the letter "s" like a lamb? tection of a plant should never be placed Because it is the beginning of "sheep.

in contact with it, because when bodies Milwaukee, because his tail froze off last are in actual contact the laws of radiation A Suggestive Example.—During the last six years Russia, with a population are suspended and those of conduction intervene. The screen coming in contact winter. Darwin should make a note of this event. In former days the unculsusgregating eighty-five millions, imported foreign sugar to the amount of table body. coaxing other monkeys to freeze off their tails.

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